



THE ARIZONA MINER.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING,
—AT—
PRESCOTT, YAVAPAI COUNTY, ARIZONA.

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Papers will not be sent unless paid for in advance, and will be discontinued at the end of the time paid for.

ADVERTISING:

One square, one time, \$3.00; each additional time, \$1.50. Each additional square, same rate. A liberal discount will be made to persons continuing the same advertisement for three, six, or twelve months.
Professional or business cards inserted upon reasonable terms.

Job Printing.

THE MINER office is well supplied with Presses, Plain, Fancy and Ornamental Type, and the proprietor is determined to execute all work with which he may be favored in the neatest and best style of the art.

Work may be ordered from any part of the Territory, and, when accompanied with the cash, it will be promptly executed and sent by mail, or as directed.

Persons sending us money for subscription, advertising or job work, may forward it by mail, or otherwise, at their own risk.

Legal Tender Notes taken at par in payment for subscription, advertising and job work.

J. H. MARION,
Editor and Proprietor.

Directory of Yavapai County.

District Judge, Wm. F. TURNER.
Probate Judge, HENRIK BROOKS.
District Attorney, JOHN M. ROUNTREE.
Sheriff, A. J. MOORE.
County Recorder, JOHN H. BROWN.
County Treasurer, WILLIAM COY.
Clerk of District Court, E. W. WALKER, JR.

TERMS OF COURTS:

District Court—First Monday of April and first Monday of October in each year.
Probate Court—First Mondays in January, April, July and October.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS:

E. J. Cook, A. J. Shanks and L. A. Stevens.
Board meets on the first Monday in January, April, July and October, at Prescott.

United States Mails.

Schedule time of arrival from San Bernardino: Tuesdays and Fridays, at 1 o'clock P. M.
G. W. BARNARD, Postmaster.
Prescott, February 6, 1869.

Business & Professional Cards.

JOHN M. ROUNTREE,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,
Prescott, Arizona.

J. P. HARGRAVE,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,
Montezuma street, Prescott, Arizona.

JOHN HOWARD,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,
Prescott, Arizona.

A. E. DAVIS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,
Mohave City, Arizona Territory.

Dr. J. N. McCANDLESS,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
(Late of the U. S. Army.)

Offers his services to the people of Prescott and vicinity. Can be found, at all hours, except when professionally engaged, at his office, in Allen & White's store, Montezuma street, Prescott.
Prescott, November 7, 1868.

F. P. HOWARD, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Wickenburg, Arizona.

JAMES P. BULL,

District Clerk, U. S. Commissioner and Recorder,
Hardyville, Mohave County, Arizona.

Will attend, at all times, to the drawing of Deeds, Mortgages, Powers of Attorney, etc.

Blank Mining and Quitclaim Deeds, Special and General Powers of Attorney, etc., for sale at the Miner Office.

La Paz and San Bernardino.

The Stages of the undersigned, carrying the U. S. Overland Mail, leave San Bernardino, California, every Wednesday morning, on the arrival of the Los Angeles stages, for La Paz, Arizona, arriving at La Paz every Saturday morning and departing every Saturday evening.
Passengers, packages, etc., transported at low rates.
Agents—JOSEPH MARKS, San Bernardino; GRAY & CO., La Paz.
WATERS & NOBLE, Proprietors,
San Bernardino, March 20, 1869.

SHINGLES, SHINGLES.

GOOD SHINGLES,

CLAPBOARDS, &c.,

On hand and for sale, at the Shingle Yard of

C. Y. SHELTON.

Prescott, January 2, 1869.

Letter from Iowa.

[CORRESPONDENCE ARIZONA MINER.]

SIoux CITY, Iowa, June 1, 1869.

EDITOR MINER:—That you may understand my position, it may be stated that this city is in Northwest Iowa, on the east bank of the Missouri river, 1,000 miles above St. Louis, and 2,100 miles below Fort Benton, which is at the head of navigation of the Missouri. This is the great grasshopper region of the West—an article that has not come into general use save in this section. This town has about 3,500 inhabitants, and it is confidently believed, by its knowing citizens, that it will rival Chicago, St. Louis, and perhaps, New York.

The country is settling up very fast, and there is a vast tide of immigration sweeping on west into Dakota and Nebraska. Our land office at this place has been thronged for six weeks, and still they come. Norway is deluging this country with her hardy and industrious sons. Iowa is one of the finest States in the Union, if not the finest. It is well watered, has good soil, and there is not in all, waste land to the extent of one county. But, at present it is overrun with mushroom towns, land speculators and land sharks. Every new town is swarming with them, and land brokers—real estate agents—are as thick as fiddlers in Tophet. In one year more there will not be an acre of first class land in the State that will not be owned by individuals or corporations. Nearly all the railroads have grants of land ten miles wide along the roads. Speculators own the balance of unoccupied lands. Already, there is a stampede of speculators into Nebraska and Dakota. Cities and towns are growing up like magic, and yet all this Missouri river country produces comparatively nothing, and even that the grasshoppers consume.

The speculations heretofore made at Chicago and a few other growing cities have driven the people crazy on the subject, and they are rushing "out west" in search of townships, sections and corner lots, with a flourish that is amazing. Here, as elsewhere in the west, may be seen the sixpenny saving Yankee, the staid, sleek Pennsylvanian—and, in fact, people from all sections of the East, all in search of lands. Clergymen, doctors, teachers, and all sorts of people have turned speculators, and talk everlastingly of land, lots and cities that are to be. They are men of soft hands, and fine apparel, but have land on the brain—not one of them even expects or intends to cultivate an inch or more of the soil. But for the class who come with an ox-wagon, in which are all their worldly goods, wife and many children—or the other class from Faderland, there would be none to till the ground. A man who owns land and does not work it is a No. 1. But he who works land is esteemed as a poor devil. When, where and how this mania for land will end no one can tell. I venture the remark, however, that it is but one of the impulses that is rushing us on to a financial crisis that will end in repudiation.

I am sorry to inform you of the death of Judge J. P. Allyn, late of your Territory. He died in Paris a short time since. I learn that he had been traveling in Egypt, Syria and other Eastern countries. Judge Allyn was not without his faults, but he was a genuine, true man, and was most cruelly maligned by that set of political harpies, who were associated with him in the administration of the affairs of the Territory during the first two years of its Territorial existence.

To-day is decoration day. The in memoriam ceremony of strewing the graves of soldiers with flowers, has really become a national affair. It may be well, and no doubt is pleasant to the parents, widows, daughters and sisters of the fallen, to know that their loved ones are thought of by those for whom they offered up their lives. But it seems to me, that we can always best manifest our regard for the dead, by caring for the living. There are lonely widows, whose hands must earn the bread for those children whose fathers sleep in soldiers' graves; aged parents, deprived of the staff upon which they lean, and orphan children without the care of a father. The strewing of flowers upon the graves of those who should have been their support, will not relieve them. But if the ceremony shall remind us of them, let it continue. Nothing, however, can add to the bliss of Freedom's martyrs. They are beyond our ministry, and their honor is safe in the nation's history. But, in their representative, they can be honored and benefited. The living, not the dead, should claim our consideration, care and protection.

VAGABOND.

CAPT. GEORGE A. JOHNSON, of the Colorado Steam Navigation Company, and Mrs. Johnson, celebrated their tin wedding, at San Diego, on the evening of June 4.

SAN BERNARDINO ITEMS.—The *Guardian*, of June 26, has the following items:

Ripe apricots, plums, and June apples are in market.
There is not a boarder at present in our County Jail.

The prospects in this county for a large yield of grapes, is not so good as last year. The grasshoppers have, we learn, done them considerable damage.

Mr. John Becraft, who was so severely stabbed by Wells, two or three weeks ago, is improving. Wells has left the county.

Our dusky inhabitants have nearly all returned from their mountain visit. They discovered that the report about the small-pox was a big hoax.

After serious thought and consideration, we arrive at a conclusion that the hard times just now, is owing to the scarcity of money.

The correspondent of the *Bulletin* writing from this place says: San Bernardino is a handsome town, and although there are four saw mills in operation, turning out 30,000 feet of lumber per day, people prefer to build brick houses.

The April report of the Kansas Pacific, or 35th Parallel Railroad, states the month's earnings to be \$217,902, of which \$177,000 were from commercial business, and \$41,000 from Government. The commercial business shows an increase of \$22,000 over the same month last year. Pretty good showing for a new road through a sparsely settled prairie country.

The citizens of San Bernardino have voted in favor of taxing themselves to build a school house. Wish our citizens could be persuaded to do likewise.

COFFEE AS A CIVILIZER.—Dr. Draper makes out a very strong case in favor of "coffee as a civilizing agent." He says: Those who have made it a subject of study and examination tell us that when prepared as a strong infusion, without milk, coffee acts powerfully on the sympathetic nervous system and the organs supplied by it, quickening their action and increasing their vitality. That it renders the contraction of the heart and other muscles more powerful; enables the body to resist cold, moisture and the deadly poison of miasmatic districts; counteracts the languor of torrid climates; prevents or ameliorates attacks of spasmodic asthma, and alleviates laxity of the kidneys and bladder. It also acts with energy on the brain, removing the sensation of fatigue and disposition to sleep, which has always made it a favorite with students. It obviates the excessive indulgence in the use of wine and spirits; is an antidote to opium, belladonna and the vegetable poisons which act on the brain, and relieves the nervous headache to which many are subject. In brief it is not merely a fashionable potion—it is one of the great civilizing agents; for, by increasing the power of accomplishing brain and muscle work, it has increased the power and influence of man.

INDIGNANT.—General Butler was taking tea at the house of a lady friend in Washington, the other day. The General seemed to look as though something was lacking, and the following dialogue took place:

Hostess.—Can it be possible, General, that you have no spoon?

Butler.—Rising indignantly, and holding out both hands: "No madam; if you don't believe it, you can search me."

COLLECTING THE REVENUE.—The Cincinnati *Enquirer* calls attention to the increased cost of collecting the revenues arising under what are called the Internal Revenue laws. It says:

"Attention has been called to the fact that the less we receive from the revenue the larger the amount required to collect it; that we pay \$1,500,000 more to get \$188,000,000 into the Treasury than we gave two years ago to collect \$300,000,000."

All true. But Radical officials must live. The idea of collecting these revenues through special collectors had its origin in the fact that such a policy would feed a large number of hungry Radical patriots at the expense of the people. In 1866 we paid \$7,689,000 for collecting \$300,500,000. In 1868 we paid \$9,327,000 for collecting \$188,750,000. If those taxes were equitably assessed upon the States, and the States permitted to raise the amount in their own way, the cost of collection would hardly be a fraction of the above amounts; but then a less number of Radical patriots would live upon the earnings of the people.—*Detroit Free Press*.

SPAIN LOOKING FOR A KING.—The failure of Spain to find a king after several unsuccessful applications, has set the Parisian wits to work. One of them lately published this advertisement:

A King Wanted.—Address, post paid, Puerto del Sol, No. 1, Madrid.

Another sketches the following:
Scene, Evening.—A great nation walking in the street—a gentleman passes:

Nation—Sir! I say sir!

Gentleman—Well, what is it?

Nation—Come with me; I offer you a throne.

Gentleman—Impossible. Can't do it. My wife is waiting dinner for me.

Nation—But we'll make you a king.

Gentleman—I never learned the trade.

Nation—You'll only have to conciliate order with reasonable freedom.

Gentleman—Indeed! Excuse me I haven't a constitution about me.

Nation—But, I tell you, you shall be king.

Decidedly not. It's an occupation exposed to too many casualties.—(Goes away.)

Nation—Clear out, stupid block-head.

Military Reconnoissance of the Region South and East of White Pine.

The following important military order has been issued by Major General Ord:

HEADQUARTERS DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA,
SAN FRANCISCO, June 7, 1869.

Special orders, No. 94.—By authority from Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific: Lieut. George H. Wheeler, U. S. Engineers, will proceed with his civil assistants and three enlisted men, to either Camps Halleck or Ruby, Nevada, and having been joined by Lieut. D. W. Lockwood, U. S. Engineers, now en route, via Fort Churchill, will there organize a party, to consist of two non-commissioned officers and twenty-three enlisted men, (cavalry or infantry mounted,) such drivers, packers and guides as may be required, equip them with the necessary full and complete outfit, as the resources of the post will enable him to do; after which he will proceed via the White Pine District, to make a thorough and careful military reconnoissance of the district of country to the southeast of White Pine, extending his reconnoissance if practicable as far as the head of navigation on the Colorado River, with a view to opening a road thereto from White Pine to Grant District, of opening a correct data for a military map of the country, and for the selection of the site or sites for such military post or posts to cover the mining country south and east of White Pine from hostile Indians, as may be required. Such exploration and examinations as may well be made in reference to the physical geography of the country, its resources in wood, water, agricultural or mineral productions.

The character, habits and number of Indian tribes and their disposition toward settlers and miners, will be subjects for investigation.

Upon his return he will make a detailed report upon the results of the expedition, accompanied by a map and sub-reports of assistants.

By command of Brevet Major-General Ord.
JOHN P. SHERIDAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SINCE AN ACCIDENT AGAINST EX-SECRETARY STANTON.

EX-SECRETARY STANTON, who has been ill for some weeks, has so far recovered as to be able to ride out. It will be recalled that some months ago there was a controversy about the sentiment of Mr. Stanton at or about the time of the breaking out of the rebellion, relative to the merits of the issue between the North and South. On the one hand it was alleged that Mr. Stanton was in full sympathy with the southerners; that he said encouraging words to a certain United States military officer who had determined to espouse the Southern cause; that he enthusiastically endorsed the course determined upon by Ex-Senator Brown, and gave him a Godspeed as he left the United States Senate to go over to the Southern Confederacy, etc., etc. On the other hand, it was by the friends of Mr. Stanton, but never by himself, denied that he was in sympathy with the rebellion at the commencement thereof, etc., etc. On this subject another and more perfect proof has turned up. A letter is extant, written by Mr. Stanton to a gentleman in the West, wherein the Carnot of the war in unequalled terms, expresses his approval of the stand taken by the South, and his sympathy with their struggle. The letter is dated after the attack upon Sumter, and after the date of the secession between the Union and the States. The letter is dated after the attack upon Sumter, and after the date of the secession between the Union and the States. The letter is dated after the attack upon Sumter, and after the date of the secession between the Union and the States.

BOSTON, June 15th.—The peace Jubilee was inaugurated this afternoon. The programme was exactly carried out. Rev. E. E. Hale asked the Divine blessing; Mayor Shortt delivered the welcoming address, and Hon. A. H. Rice pronounced the oration. Admiral Farragut, Commodore Rogers and many other distinguished persons were present. The chorus and instrumental performers number from 10,000 to 12,000. The audience probably number 25,000, notwithstanding a heavy shower. The view from the balcony is beyond description. Nothing like it ever was seen on the continent. The view embraces three and a half tiers of faces. The opening chorus was by 10,000 voices; the orchestra was composed of 4,000 instruments, and the grand organ was under the direction of Gilmore; the vocalization was as distinct and clear as a church choir. Parepa Rosa and Ole Bull were among the performers, and they were greeted by a simultaneous applause from the audience and performers. The *Juilli Chorus*, given by the whole force with 100 anvils and artillery accompaniments, created intense enthusiasm and the audience demanded a repetition.

HOW TO TEST KEROSENE.—The *Scientific American* gives the following mode of testing kerosene: Fill a cup with warm water, the temperature of which is to be brought to 100 deg. Fahrenheit, pour the oil on the water; apply flame to the floating oil by match or otherwise, if the oil is unsafe it will take fire, and its use is dangerous, for it will be liable to explode. If the oil is safe and good it will not take fire.

It seems that the Odd Fellows of Pennsylvania are sadly behind the times. We notice that the Grand Encampment voted down a resolution proposing to strike the word "white" out of the Constitution and By-Laws of the order.

IMPELLED TO PRAISE.—The New York *Times* says: Gov. Hoffman has earned the thanks of all right-minded citizens by his resolute protection of the public interest against the greed and rapacity of private avarice. We hope he will, in this, receive the support and applause of the Republican party.

Removal of the Russian Capital—What it Means.

[From the New York Sun.]

The report is current in Europe, that the Emperor Alexander has decreed the removal of the capital of the Russian Empire from St. Petersburg to Kiev, on the river Dnieper. A palace is now building for him at the latter place, and the Empress has purchased a large estate there.

If this report be true, it is one of the most important movements which Russia has made for many years. Not only is it a formal advance upon the grand system of policy devised and commenced by Peter the Great for civilizing his Empire and incorporating it into the family of European nations, but it is an announcement to the world that the designs of Russia and Turkey are henceforth to be steadily and unrelentingly pursued. Kiev is 670 miles nearer Constantinople than St. Petersburg; it is within 300 miles of the port of Odessa, on the Black Sea; and by the aid of the railroads built and soon to be built, it is a point upon which, in the shortest space of time, the whole military force of Russia can be concentrated, ready to march immediately upon either the Turkish or the Hungarian frontier. Of course, it will speedily be made an immense depot of military stores, and in the event of a war would be both convenient as a military base and as the headquarters of military and civil government.

The selection of the new capital is also significant in another aspect. Kiev is the great religious metropolis of Russia. Before the conversion of the people to Christianity, it was the seat of their heathen worship, and the advantages of location and association which led to its eminence then, continue and maintain that eminence now. Within its precincts are the palace of the Greek Bishop, the venerable cathedral of St. Sophia, founded in 1037, and numbers of other churches; the famous Pecherki monastery, the catacombs of St. Anthony and St. Theodosius, filled with the bones of Christian saints and martyrs, and a thousand other objects of religious respect to the devout Russian. As the Emperor is the head of the Russian Church as well as a civil ruler, his taking up his residence in a spot hallowed by so many sacred memories and attractions may reasonably be regarded as evidence of an intention to do everything in his power to strengthen that personal hold upon the affections of his subjects which has always been so remarkable an element of the strength of the Russian Empire.

THE POPULARITY OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.—Whatever may be said to the contrary, it is evident that Napoleon is the most popular sovereign in Europe to-day. He has been seventeen years the ruler of France. He keeps himself constantly before the people, and they see him whenever they wish to. Nearly every day, when pleasant, he rides through the great thoroughfares. He attends the exhibitions, horse shows and celebrations; he patronizes the races by his presence, and occupies the tribune prepared for him. All Paris that can get in, witness the reviews that are held three or four times a week in front of the Tuilleries; and in the season he visits the opera, and other places of amusement. It is, therefore, no novelty to look upon the Emperor. His presence always draws a crowd. On foot as he walks in the Tuilleries Gardens; on horseback for a review; riding in a plain coupe or in the coach of State, there is a rush to see him. If he attends the theatre, it requires a troop of horse to keep the multitude back so the carriage can move along. At an exhibition his presence will crowd the building with masses at an extra charge. A hundred thousand people stood in a sweltering sun for hours on Sunday to see the Emperor pass along on his way to the races. I saw him review, last Saturday, one hundred thousand soldiers—a most brilliant sight, so many troops in such splendid array and condition, that people argued there must be war on hand or near. Every company as they passed in review made the air ring with cheers for the Emperor. It was done with a heartiness and strength that I never heard exceeded in the most exultant day of our war, among our own troops. There is discontent in France. There always will be. Robespierre, Barriere and Danton have their successors. Napoleon gives refuge to exiled Kings and Queens, who repay the hospitality by plotting with his enemies against both his throne and his life. The men who pillaged the Tuilleries and sacked Versailles live in their children's children, who would be glad to repeat the same outrages to-day. But they know they have neither a Louis XVI. nor a Charles X.; not a Louis Philippe to deal with, but a man who has cannon and would use them—who would fire ball cartridges first and use the sharp edge of a sabre to hew with.—*Paris Correspondence of the Boston Journal*.

EFFICACY OF ONIONS.—A writer says: "We are troubled often with severe coughs, the result of colds of long standing, which may turn to consumption or premature death. Hard coughs cause sleepless nights by constant irritation of the throat, and a strong effort to throw offensive matter from the lungs. The remedy proposed has often been tried, and is simply to take into the stomach, before retiring for the night, a piece of raw onion after chewing. This esculent, in an uncooked state, is very healing, and collects the water from the lungs and throat, causing immediate relief to the patient."

The Chicago *Post*, in speaking of the death of the son of ex-President Johnson, says: "The devil came for the old man, and not finding him at home, took the son." We suppose the *Post* considers this smart. It is very cruel and cowardly.—*New York Times*.